SENATE.

MONDAY, July 24, 1876. The Senate met at 11 a. m., about eighteen r twenty Senators being present. After the eading of the Journal the attention of the hair was called to the fact that no quorum

A PERSONAL ENPLANATION relation to the debate of Saturday as pub shed in the Congressional Record. He said in the report two or three important changes had been made. He quoted where Mr. Man IMON had said as shown by the reporter's

"I quote from the report of the Secretary of

"Mr. EDMUNDS. Certainly." In the Record it appears:
"Mr. MERRIMON. I quote from the report

of the Secretary of the Treasury, no more and less, and will you deny the Record!"

things that he was not very sensitive, but he thought when a Schator said one thing for ome one to make him say another was, he ought, carrying the joke too far. He moved direct the reporter to furnish the Congressonal printer with a copy of the words as ut-

Mr. MERRIMON said he could not tell without seeing the manuscript whether he had change. He had understood the Senator from Vermont to speak derisively, and he thought he was making much ado about a

Mr. EDMUNDS' motion was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. HAMLIN the Senate went nto executive session. On the doors being again opened, Mr. LOGAN

moved to take up the House bill to EQUALIZE THE BOUNTIES of soldiers who served in the late war for the

Union for the purpese of considering amondments reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to, year 22; navs 20. Before the bill had been read the hour of arrived, and the regular order being demanded, the Senate proceeded with the impenchment

Mr. Loud presented a certificate from Dr. D. W. Bliss certifying that he had been profes-sionally attending Mr. LAPHAM, one of the managers, and that he was seriously fil and would not be able to resume his duties before

Wednesday.
Mr. ANTHONY asked if the managers could be ready to go on Wednesday in case Mr. Lar-nam was still unable to appear. Mr. Lono said they would be ready. They

were prepared to go on now, but desired a postgonement, the first one the managers had neked, because Mr. Lapham was auxious to heard. He moved an adjournment to Washingday The motion was rejected. Mr. Lond then asked leave for Mr. LAPHAM

to print his argument.

Mr. Carpenter said it would be manifestly to require the counsel to reply to day, argument of Mr. Larman, the argument of the managers, to come here in print to-morrow. He insisted that the counsel for defense should not be required to close until they could have time to read the argument. No court in the world would require it. The argument was directed to be printed,

that a verdict of not guilty could not be given on the ground of want of jurisdiction, for if

said Mr. Carpenter's suggestion left as an open

THEY HAD POWER TO SAY he was not guilty, they had the power to say he was guilty. He argued and quoted author-ities to sustain the position that taking a gift was equivalent to accepting a brile. He as-serted that the question whether Evans charged seried that the question whether Evanscharged more or less for goods after the contract had not the slightest bearing on the case. He contradicted the assumption of the defense that the post was given to Marsh for his kindness to the family of Secretary Belkmap, for the evidence showed that in August, before Marsh even saw Mrs. Belkmap, he had been told by the Secretary to find the best post, and it would be all right. He charged that there was a false record of the application, which appears to have been received on the 16th of August, and the trader's books, kept by Crosby, show that he was recommended by Jok Stevenson and Senator Sherman. The fact was that Stevenson did not recommend him till the second of November, and Senator Sherman did not recommend him at all. Suppman did not recommend him at all.

He next reviewed the testimony relative to the enlargement of the reservation, and claimed that it was clear that the enlargeent was brought about through the exertions Marsh. The fact that the whisky order came through

the regular military channels did not show that there was not influences which caused it said that the impulse of the Secretary was to stop the peculation and attempt to regain his former good character, feeling that he had done enough to repay Marsh for the kindness to his

OBTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION he withheld the information from Gen. Mc-Powell, in order that the whole ground should not be covered. This, he argued, was strong

evidence of his guilt.

He alimded to the friendship between Belknap and Marsh, which had in so short a time ripened into such fruition that he would remove Evans, against whom there was no charge, to destroy this man's property, worth a hundred thousand dollars, and give the place to Marsh, who had no claim for it beyond this

ters was commented on, and the fact that the Secretary of War, who had his letter-books and memoranda, had not preserved one of Marsh's letters, was compled with it to show, as claimed by Mr. JUNES, that they did not regard the transaction as an houset and hon-orable one. The payment of \$1,500 at thir-teen different and stated times was an evidence of friendship that had never before been heard Mr. Janks referred to the fact that in his last annual report the Secretary had recom-mended a repeal of the whole law. Why was this? He had had the Grierson letter and the complaints which had been coming up since 1871, but he never thought of a repeal of the

was about to meet, and he feared something might leak out. He desired therefore to ap pear as opposed to the law. There was a man named George T. Robinson whom he feared would bring these things to light. At the conclusion of Mr. Jenks' argument, p. m., the Senate took a recess for fifteen

JUDGE BLACK'S ARGUMENT. After the recess, Mr. Black proceeded to speak for the defense. He expressed a deep interest in the case, and said if the Senate found the defendant guilty on the evidence presented he should go to his grave with the conviction that the most august body in the world had by some inexplicable means been induced to give a most unjust verilet. If jus-tice could not be had here, where on the face of the globe could it be had?

He complained of the harshness which had characterized the prosecution from the outset. He referred to the question of jurisdiction, which he claimed was still an open one, and said that the claim that the Senate had jurisdiction was contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The clause was put there to protect the people against a corrupt Presi-dent, Vice President or other officers, so that these officers could be removed if guilty of

It was a proposition that no one had been ngenious enough to solve; how a man could e removed from office which he did not hold. The records of the convention that framed the Constitution did not show any intention of the application of the principle to persons not in flice. If such a power was conferred by the Constitution it was in very obscure words, and if there was a doubt, who was entitled to its benefit! The power, too, was one likely to be abused. It had been abused, and in high party times was liable to be abused again.

He argued that the two questions of juris-diction and guilt went hand in hand, and were inseparable. If one half the Senate believed that the court had no jurisdiction, and the accured was guilty, and the other half believed there was jurisdiction but the accused was not guilty, then not one Senato could vote for conviction. He said that even the man with the worst character must have the arges against him fully sustained and the low much stronger it must be to convict man whose character had been beyond re-

No man, he said, can come into court with a higher character than William W. Belknap. The law did not contemplate a sudden fall from an upright man to become a criminal, and who could conceive the sudden transformation of this man from his pure and upright character to the moral mouster the prosecuwould have them believe? It was no true. How were they to be got to that belief? Was there anything in the evidence that warranted it? There was nothing in it but the recrest tresh, on which any jury would render a verdict of acquittal without leaving the box. The receipt of money by Mr. Belkmap as a present standing by itself would be a suspicious circumstance, but not sufficiently that clear evidence that would warrant a conviction. But the cuspicious is removed by the surround. But the suspicion is removed by the surround-ing circumstances. Marsh bore in mind that ing circumstances. Marsh bore in mind that he had been told in all his intercourse never to talk about a present, for he had kicked a man down stairs for intimating such a thing. It was plain that they had told him something else and assigned some other reason why this mioney was sent to him.

Mr. Black argued that the offense, if proven, would have been a

MISDEMEANOR AND NOT A CRIME. and that under the law what was a misde-meaner could not be punished as a crime. He averred that there was no law which prevented

a public officer from receiving a present, and that there was no condition of the public con-science that would justify such a law. The receipt of a present was an innocent matter unless there was a corrupt contract that made it wrong. If one gave another office, and the second gave another office or gave money, what of it unless there was a corrupt prior Mr. Clay at one time held the Presidency of

the United States in his hands and he gave it to Mr. Adams in the face of his almost unanimous instructions and his own declared con-victions, and Mr. Adams inamediately after made him Secretary of State. Mr. Clay made the defense that there was no prior under-standing, and Mr. Adams said the same, and the public gave them credit for the truth of their propositions. One of the most distin-guished men the country had produced said c could not live as Secretary of State in the tated, and he invited prescuts from his friends and they made up a purse and gave him \$100, No one ever thought that he accepted a bribe. It might, perhaps, have been given him for his noble defense of the Constitution. It was a fact as notorious as the battle of the Wilderness or of Petersburg that the Chief Magistrate of the nation received large

ms of money before his election, and NOBODY BELIEVES THAT HE RECEIVED BRIBE, or would they make such an imputation when he appointed several of the donors to high effices; and would it be said that the Secretary of War had received a bribe be-cause a pre-ent was made to a member of his lamily. He did not think it had been shown

that General Belknap received a present from Marsh knowing it to be such, and certainly nothing more could be claimed. At 455 p. m. Mr. Black concluded his argument, and the Schate at once went into ex ecutive session. The doors were opened after a short time spent in executive session, and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The regular order being the call of States a arge number of bills were offered, and the reading of each was demanded for the purpose of consuming the morning hour. Among the By Mr. HALF, of Me.: Bill to regulate elec-

tions in the Territories. By Mr. HENDEE, of Vt.: Bill supplementary to the act to authorize the Washington

City and Point Lookout, Kailroad Company to extend its lines into the city of Washington. By Mr. PIERCE, of Mass.: Bill granting *GONDEMNED ORDNANCE to the city of Boston, to be used in the erec

tion of a monument to Adams and Jefferson. By Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y.: Bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public docu-

By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: Bill for the pardon of deserters from the United States ormy in 1848. Under the call a large number of private

bills were offered. Mr. YOUNG, of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill suspending the opera-tions of the act of August, 1861, in relation to lands sold for direct taxes, until February,

1877. Passed.
Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the COINAGE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR of the United States of the weight of 412

grains, and making the same legal tender fo I sums. The bill was defeated by a vote of 118 years to 68 nays-two thirds not voting in the affir

i		YEAS.	
1	Ainsworth,	Finley.	Ren.
	Amietenia	Forney,	Reagan.
	Atame	Fort.	Reil er, John.
	Afkins, Buker, Ind.,	Franklin.	Reilly, Jus. B.
	Bland,		Bice.
	Boone,	Goodin,	Riddle,
1	Bradford.	Gunter,	Robbins, N. C
ı	Bradley.	Hamilton of Ind.	Profeirmania.
i		Hartzein.	Rusk,
1	Brown, Ky.,	Hays.	Sampeon.
1	Brown, han.,	Herefori.	Savage.
	Huckner.	hill.	Seales.
	Burchard, Liles	Holman.	Sheakley,
	Barchard, Wiles.	Hopkins,	Single too.
	4 about.	Histor.	Slemons,
1	Caldwell of Ala.,	Hunter,	Smith Ga.
1	Caldwell, Tennes	Heritert,	Springer.
1	Cample 11,	Jones, Ky.,	Stevenson.
١	Candler.	Kettey.	Taken and
1	Cannon,	Knott.	Terry,
ł	Careett,	Landers, of Ind.,	T tanner in their risely.
1	Cate.	Laur.	Tuffe
	Cautheld.	Levy.	Turney
ł	CINER OF PASSES		Van Vorhees,
ı	Ctark, Mo.,	Lynde	Vance, Ohio,
	Clymer,	Markey.	Vance, N. C.
	Cognition.	McDill,	Waddella
î	Conger,	McFarinna.	Wells of Mo.,
	Cook.	McMahon.	White-
١	Davis.	Milliana.	Whiting.
	DeBott.	Mills.	Whitthurne.
ı		Neal.	Wigginton.
		New,	Williams, Wis
Ì	Dongta-,	Page.	William of In
	Duam-11.	Phelie.	Williams, Ala
	Durham.	Phillips of Kan.,	Williams, W.
	Eden.	Piper,	Wilson, lowa,
	Figher).	I'mranan.	Westlitte

Bandall. Woodworth-118 NAVE. eaven worth. ells, Miss.

Mr. HILL, of Ga., from the Committee Ways and Means, reported back Senate bil ex ending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes. Passed.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution authorizing the com-The House, by a vote of 121 to 77, refused to suspend the rules, two thirds not voting

Mr. SPRINGER, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution authorizing a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to proceed to New York and take tes-

timony in relation to the Venezuelan mixed

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA to anticipate the revenue until December 1 18:6, by loan or otherwise, to the amount of \$418,557.96. Passed. Mr. RICE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report within one week the amount of gold coin and gold bullion, respectively, in the Treasury and actually owned by the Government, together with a full account of the gold certificates and

with a full account of the gold certificates and all other obligations payable in gold in the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky., offered a resolution giving to all soldiers and sallors who were entitled to bounty lands a sum of one dollar per acre in lieu of the lands to which they would be entitled. Rejected.

Mr. LAMAR, of Miss., from the Committee on the Payaffer Englished reported a Senate bill

on the Pacific Enilroad, reported a Senate bill to extend the time for the completion of the orthern l'acific railroad.
The House refused to suspend the rules and take the bill up.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Tenn., offered a reso

Mr. CALDWELL, of Tenn, offered a resolution reciting that the head of each Executive Department of the Government is an officer of the people, receiving large compensation from the public Treasury, and that his official duties should occupy his undivided time and attention, and that therefore it is the sense of the House that the performance by such officer of the duties of chairman of a partisan committee in charge of a political campaign is incompatible with his official position; prevents a faithful discharge of his whole duty to the whole people; is at war with all correct rules of civil service reform, and challenges public criticism and cond-munation. Mr. BAKER, of Ind., inquired if members of Congress should not be included in the list. Mr. CONGER, of Mich., said the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House should be included. The House refused to pass the resolution-

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules and pass an order that the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs and the testimony taken in relation to alleged abuses and frauds in the Navy Department be rinted, and that it be made a special order

Mr. GARFIELD hoped no such action would be taken until after the minority had prepared Mr. HARRIS, of Mass., a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs said the report of the majority and the testimony taken covers nearly four thousand printed pages. The re-port was first read to the minority on Tuesday iast, and seven hours was occupied in the rending. On Thursday the first printed sheets of one hundred and sixty pages was presented to the minority for examination. It covers the transactions of the Navy Department from 1.69 to the present time. The minority had ben industrious, but they could not prepare their minority rejort by Thursday or Friday

a purific officer to let the majority report go out unless it was accompanied by that of the minority. They should both be printed to-

Mr. WHITTHORNE said the testimony as taken was not the property of any one mem-ber of the committee. All had an opportunity of examining it, and the minority could have proceeded to make up their views. They had had notice of the presentation of the majority report. He did not make this motion with a view of prejudging the case, and he would diect the Public Printer not to give out a copy of the majority report until that of the mi-nority had been printed.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 111 yeas to 71 mays, two thirds not voting in the

The House then, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned. GREAT BRITAIN.

Extradition Question in the House of Lords. L. NDON, July 24 .- In the House of Lord this afternoon Earl Granville called attention to the extradition question. He said the act of 1870 could have no effect on the treaty of 1842 The only advantage derived from Earl Derby's course was the questionable enjoyment of the society of certain American citi zens until they are arrested for cheating, robbing or murdering some one here. He hoped the Government would soon find an issue from He also advised remedial legislation. Earl Derby is now replying.

EARL DERBY'S ARGUMENTS reply to Earl Granville were similar to those in the already published correspondence.
He said negotiations were now going on with
the hopes of speedy success. Meanwhile the
Government is concerting means to tide over

The Earl of Kimberly, Lord Coleridge and Farl Gray supported Earl Granville. The debate was adjourned in consequence of the ill-ness of Lord Cairns, the Chancellor, who was taken suddenly while speaking.

Enrl Derby's speech concludes: "We shall immediately renew the negotiations formerly int-rrupted. I think if the negotiations are likely to last some time we ought to endeavor to establish a provisional arrangement which will prevent rascals from benefiting by falling out with honest men."

NEW EXTRADITION TREATY. LONDON, July 24 .- The Reuter's Telegram Company harrs that Lord Derby and United States Minister Pierreport have commenced negotiating a new extradition treaty. THE AMERICAN BANKER ABROAD.

LONDON, July 24 .- The Times publishes a banker, named Baidwin, committed suicide by drowning in the Titer. His books show that his liabilities are \$150,000, and his realizable

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, July 24 .- Police Sergeant Jas. McGiven, who was stabbed last week by a thief whom he had arrested, died to night in Bellevue hospital.

New York, July 21,-Two hundred employees of Banuister & Sickenor, shoe manuacturers of Newark, struck to-day against a reduction of wages.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The 71st regiment. New York State National Guard, arrived here to-day. They were received by a detachment of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment and escorted to the Atlas hotel, which will be their headquarters while in this city.

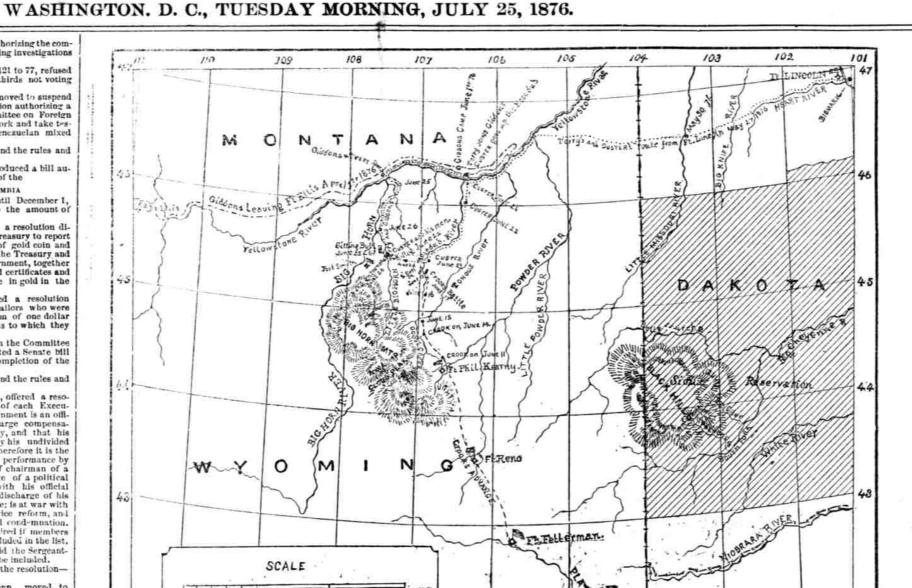
FORT MONROE, VA., July 24 .- Orders have been received by Gen. Barry to get in readiness one hundred recruits, which were attached to the artillery school for instruction in May last. They will be assigned to other batteries now under orders for the West.

NEW YORK, July 24 .- Ye terday afternoon a tornado swept over Rockaway Beach, the like of which has not been known there for thirty years. Several steamboats lying at the wharves were more or less damaged, and some of the restaurants were unroofed. No loss of life is reported. PHILADELPHIA, July 24 .- At 11 o'clock this

morning the Cincinnati Light Guard arrived at their place of encampment near the Exhi-lition grounds, having marched the entire distance from Cincinnati to this city, the time oc-cupied en route being twenty-nine days. They will remain here about three weeks. HAVANA, July 24 .- Advices from St. Thomas, under date of the 17th instant, report business there as exceedingly dull. American silver is quoted at eight per cent. discount as against gold. St. Domingo ad-

vices are to the effect that everything is quiet at that place. The tobacco crop is just begin-ning to come in, and will be small. The mar-ket opened at fair prices. CABLE FLASHES. VERSAILLIS, July 24 .- Many of the Senato's belonging to the party of the Right seem

disposed to push the campaign against the Chamber of Deputies. A large party in the Senate appear inclined to reject the municipal bill. BELGRADE, July 24 .- The staff has decided that Gen. Tchernayeff shall abandon Ak Palanka and Babinaglavs, and therefore all the positions hitherto held which could be the positions hitherto held which could be easily taken by Abdul Kerim. The story of the insult to the Austrian Consul General her-



THE LITTLE BIG HORN - BATTLES GROUND

concentration for these columns, Crook would have about 320 miles, Gibbon 180 miles and Terry about 330 miles to march, taking, on an

verage of twenty miles for a fair day's unin-

terrupted march, Crook sixteen, Gibbon nine and Terry seventeen days to reach the Union of the Big Horn and Yellowstone; Crook

moving from Fetterman, along the Salt river, to Fort Reno, thence northwest, crossing Crazy Woman creek, Clear Fork and the other streams of the Powder river that rise in the southeastern part of the Big Horn mountains,

Fort Ellis east along the valley of the Yellow-stone, and Terry, starting from Fort Lincoln, marching along the valley of Heart fiver nearly due West, crossing the Big Knife and the Lit-

tle Missouri rivers and striking on the Yellow-

stone where it is joined by the Fowder river, a distance of one Eundred and twenty miles from the junction of the Big Horn with the Yellowstone. The position of the Indians, while these columns were moving and closing them in a net, seems, from the reports of Crook's scouts and Major Remo's scouting party, to have been on the Roselud river, near the Yel.

have been on the Rosebud river, near the Ye

lowstone; and knowing that Gibbon and Terry would soon concentrate there they decided to march on Crook and attack him before the ar-

rival of the other columns, hoping, by their superior numbers, to annihilate him. Assuming the Indian position, then, to be the Rosebud on June 11, Crook was on that date camped on

the eastern base of Cloud Peak, near Fort Phil

Kearney, and one hundred and forty-five miles from the village of Sitting Bull. Gibbon on the same date appears to be at the mouth of the

Rosebud, with parties well advanced towards Terry, who had left Fort Lincoln May 17, and on May 70 was on the Little Wisconsin river, the middle point between Fort Lincoln and the

unction of the Powder river with the Yellow

stone, and June 11 must be near the mouth of the Powder river. On June 15 Crook was on the junction of Goose creek with the Tongue

river, the Sioux moving in the interval up along the Rosebud, while Gibbon and Terry were on the Yellowstone, near the Rosebud and Powder

rivers. Acting on infermation from his scouts

Crook learned that the Sloux were then in the

valley of the Roselud, three days' march from him, and advanced, crossing the Tongue river, having the Chetish mountains on his right, the

Resetud mountains on his left, and moving

down the valley of the Rosebud, where, on June 17, he meets Sitting Bull and Craxy

Horse and their band, and engaged them. Th

result of this fight is already before the public

Gibben, Terry and Custer on June 17 were on the Yellowstone, between its junction with the Rosebud and Powder rivers. Terry and Custer

were four days' march down the Yellowstone from the mouth of the Rosebud. Crook re-treated back on his old line of advance, and on the 21st of June we find him camped on

Goose creek, at the northern foot of the Big

Horn mountains. Terry, Custer and Gibbon of June 21 were at the mouth of the Rosebud

Sitting Bull seeing their united columns in his

Bull when the latter was "going for" Crook. On June 24 Custer was in the valley of the

Resebud, where its right fork joins, and abou

fifteen miles from the Crook's battle ground of June 17. Terry and Gibbon while Custer was marching up the Rosebud to its forks had moved up the Yellowstone, and on the same date

(June 24) they were at the mouth of the Big Horn, and commencing marching up that river, in accordance with the plan of opera

tions, the understanding being that Terry and

Gibbon would be at the junction of the Little Big Horn with the Big Horn on June 26. On

June 25 Custer moved over the Divide to the

Little Big Horn, and at a point twenty miles from its mouth, where Terry and Gibbon, with a strong column, were to be on the next day, Custer engaged the Sioux, and he with his

officers and men were killed. In the mean-time Terry and Gibbon were advancing along the Big Horn, and on the appointed day were at the mouth of the Little Big Horn,

June 26, and on June 27 had moved along that river, over the battle ground of Custer and the gallant Seventh and relieved Reno and his band of heroes from the siege of Sitting Bull. At the time Custer charged the Sioux he was about 70 miles from Crook's camp and 35 miles from the head of Terry and Gibbon's advancing column. Oh.

Terry and Gibbon's advancing column. Oh, for one day's delay, and then Terry and Gibbon were down on Sitting Bull's left, and Custer, with his gallant lads, taking him in

right and front-but fate willed otherwise, and

many a gallant young life went out in blood on the banks of the memorable Little Big

Since the action of June 25 the withdrawal

of Gibbon and Terry to the mouth of the Big Horn feaves the reservation open to Sitting Bull's forces, and no doubt, over a line of 135

miles, (the distance between the positions at

present held by Crook and Gibbon and Tarry,

the Sioux have every facility to pass securely to enter their reservation, and, thanks to the

peace policy and civic system, to obtain fresh

supplies of food, ammunition and arms, and bracing themselves afresh go on the war-path again. When will Congress recognize its true duty, and abandon its criminal Quaker policy.

is a question that fills the minds of the nation. Will not one Custer massacre satisfy them, or is this the system by which the ex-Confederate

Concert and Excursion by Moonlight.

The Lyceum Bureau offer an extra induce

nent for public patronage this week. A grand

vocal concert by the choir of St. Paul's Eng-

lish Lutheran church, assisted by some of our best vocalists, will be given on Wednesday

evening, and from what we have been in

this excursion will secure a rare treat in addi-

tion to that usually offered by the Bureau.

The Mary Washington leaves Seventh-street wharf at 5:45 and returns at 11 p. m. Tickets,

formed, we are confident that those who go on

CUSTER'S LAST CONTEST.

Joyces Pat. Process.

CUSTER + TERRY

Scenes and Incidents on the Battle-Field. The Sioux reservation covers the southwestern part of Dakota Territory, extending about 100 miles north and south and 110 or 115 miles east and west, the Missouri river running through it from north to southeast. The Sioux nation is composed of different, more or less powerful, tribes, among which the tribes of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull occupy the principal places, the last one outnumbering the other ones. By treaty of April 29, '68, said reservation, covering the greatest part of the so-called Black Hills, was ceded to the different Sloux tribes. Some of the Sioux tribes staved constantly on the reservation, getting their rations and suptribes, however, especially Sitting Bull's, did not respect the treaties, frequently bringing annoyance to and making raids on the white

settlements in the adjoining countries. The apprehension of paying deposits of precious metals in the Black Hills made the United States Government try to treat with the Sioux chiefs, especially with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, for the sale of that part of their reservation where the influx of whites and miners could be expected. These pegotiations, however, failed and only a part of the Sioux hunting grounds north from the Platte river was purchased by the Government for a relatively triffing sum of money. The Government, not having made any treaties with Sitting Rull, Crazy Horse and some other Slony chiefs, expected, however, that the latter would consider themselves as comprised in the treaties, and wanted them to act accordingly. Sitting Bull never has been a friendly Indian; almost always he and his tribe were away from

the reservation, making depredations to the right and to the left. In December last year the Department of the Interior, seeing that all kinds of treaties and peace commissions would fail to bring Sitting Bull to terms, invoked the aid of the War Department, in order to establish by force that which could not be reached by milder means. A while count not be reached by induct means. A military force, which we will describe after-wards, was organized, and a general plan of campaign established. Nevertheless all hope for a peaceable solution was not given up yet. the Senate to send another commission to the hostile Stoux. Till vet, however, this resolution failed to pass the House of Representa-tives. Had a prompt action been taken by said body the latest disasters of the scene of war might have been avoided, and many val-

uable lives spared.

In a couple of lines we wish to attract attention to the fact that fighting an Indian force, so numerous as Sitting Bull's tribe, is no miniature task. Freely we may accept that in the beginning of June the different Sioux, reinforced by some of the Arapahoe and Rosebud, and soon struck the trail of Sitting Cheyenne tribes, numbered between three and four thousand warriors, well mounted and well equipped. The difficulty for our troops to defeat the enemy will be noticed when we consider the three following advantages which the Indians have over the United States army detailed to fight them. First, the thorough knowledge of the to-

pography of the scene of war, especially of the different practicable passages and trails, ravines, fords and places of retreat; second, the natural disposition of the Indian pony in regard to feed, climate and endurance; and, third, the superiority of their armament in fighting cavairy troops, the Sioux, being for the greatest part provided with breach-loading Winchester rifles versus the Winfield car-bine of our cavalry, range and celerity of shots being so much in favor of the former. Heavy and often long trains of supplies fol-lowing in the rear of our columns make it sometimes difficult to move with the necessary speed in order to overtake an enemy, who,

speed in order to overtake an enemy, who, lighter and without encumbrance, escape whenever his chances are unfavorable.

We publish to-day a map of the operations against the hostile Sioux. The plan of these operations may be briefly stated. Knowing the character of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and their followers, and the great extent of territory in which by rapid movements they could find an axilum and escape the chastlespent of find an asylum and escape the chastisement of find an asylum and escape the chastleement of any one isolated column, the military authori-ties decided on sending three columns against them, converging at the valleys of the higher Rosebud, the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn, lying between the Big Horn mountains and the Yellowstone river, and embrac-ing about ten thousand square miles. These valleys afforded food for the ponies of the Story, before rich with vertices and well Sioux, being rich with verdure and well watered, and holding abundance of game to maintain themselves, while the many "diides" or mountain ridges-the Big Horn, the Chetish or Wolf mountains, the Rosebud mountains, and the minor water-sheds between the numerous creeks that feed the rivers tached forts, so to speak, from which cavalry would find it difficult, if not impossible, to dis-lodge them. To effect their dislodgement from any one of these positions would require the cavalry to operate dismounted, and an old ruse of Sitting Bull is to send a detached por-tion of his band to "stampede" the horses under such circumstances. These facts prescrited the composition and armament of such column, as well as dictated its strength. Gens. Terry, Crook and Gibbon were appointed to command these columns, each of which con sisted on an average of from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Fort Fetterman, Wyoming; Fort Lin-coln, Dakota, and Fort Ellis, Montana, were eelected as the base of its respective colthe first for Crook, the second for Terry, and the last for Gibbon. On the accompanying map the operations of Terry and Custer are indicated by a dotted line, those of Crook by a broken line, and of Gibbon by a broken and dotted line. Taking the junction of the lig Hern with the Yellowston as a point of

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Against the Soft-Money Fellows. The early part of the day yesterday was spent in reading bills in order to keep out soft-

The Investigation of Judge Wylie. The committee investigating the judicial conduct of Judge Wylle met again vesterday and examined two witnesses. The testimony thence along the valley of the Little Big Horn until that river unites with the Big Horn, thirty-five miles from the junction of the latter with the Yellowstone; Gibbon, moving from was unimportant. The case is now ready for

First National Bank. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a fifth and final dividend of 25 per cent.

in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., making in all amounting to 100 per cent. The Bounty Bill. Senator Logan, who has charge of the bill

for the equalization of bounties of those who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union, expects to have it fully considered by the Senate before final adjournment. It went over from yesterday as unfinished busi-

The Internal Revenue Commissionership. The Commissionership of Internal Revenue was yesterday tendered to Hon. Clinton Mac-Dougall, of New York, Representative from the Auburn district. He was undecided last night whether or not to accept, but will probably accept.

The Internal Revenue Bill. Several business men are now in the city looking after their interests in the internal revenue bill, which was made the special order in the House for consideration last sion that the bill will not be called up for action at this session. Quintius Lamar on the Defensive-

Mr. Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar, the Banditti's Senator from Mississippl, yesterday cried loudly, with a copy of the NATIONAL

REPUBLICAN in his hand, for the privilege of a

personal explanation. The House refused to

car him, and he sat down quite discomfited.

He has a long speech prepared in reply to Hamburg Cox, and expects to get it off this Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterlay were \$534,200.94; from customs, \$389.028,-05. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$11,816,474.68; special deposit of legal

tenders for redemption of certificates of de-

osit, \$33,970,000; coin, \$61,158,223.45; including coin certificates, \$30,202,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$369,772,284.

The NavallInvestigation. Chairman Whitthorne was yesterday beaten in the House on a proposition to present the majority report from the committee and bury a proposition to impeach Secretary Robeson in the Judiciary Committee till next session. The Republicans are ready at any time to vote squarely on a proposition to impeach the Secretary, but do not propose to allow his charac-ter to be smirched by what is intended as a Democratic campaign document, and Secretary Robeson is willing at any time to stand

No meeting of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was held yesterday, owing to the absence of Senator Allison and Representative Kasson. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon in connection with the Mil. A variety of propositions have been made and discussed, but no conclusion on any of them has been reached. The indications are that the salaries of Government clerks will be left undisturbed, and that the force in the executive offices will be reduced somewhat, but not so much as is contemplated by the House bill. The other bills stand the same as they did

on Saturday, but the conference committees will finish them up rapidly as soon as the Belknap impeachment trial is concluded. The Silver Dollar and the Resumption Ques tion in Congress. The Landers proposition to make a silver dollar to be a full legal tender was voted out

in the conference committee that resulted in

perfecting the fifty million dollar bill. It was brought up anew, and some how or other is in such a condition that it can be brought up in the House by a majority.

There is another, the Bland bill from the Committee on Mines and Mining, on the calendar in the Committee of the Whole that can be brought out at any time. The principa oint in both these bills is to make the silver dollar a full legal tender as it always was prior to 1873, and it is probable that there will be music over one or both of them before the

end of the week. The defeat of Mr. Kelly's

najority of the House is actually in favor of

passing such a bill.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday failed to do anything with regard to the resumption act. Mr. Gibson continues to vote with the Republicans against repeal, and Mr. Scott Wike is in sympathy with the Republicans in the matter, but says he will republicans in the matter, but says he will re-luctantly yield to the repeal of the date only of the resumption act. Even this he is not disposed to do, because he fears that if a bill of the kind should be brought before the House that body would pass a total repeal. In view of this, strong efforts are making to get up the Landers or the Bland silver-dollar bills and pass one of them, in order that they can tack on to it a bill repealing the resump-tion act. It is not the wish of the Democracy that either of these bills should pass, but they say they want to carry out the instructions contained in the St. Louis platform and put the House on record, leaving the bills to go over until next session in the hands of the Sen-

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Military in Charge of Agencies. The Indian Commissioner has given instruc-

tions to the Indian agents at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail reservations to turn over the agencies to the military authorities, the Red Cloud agency being placed in charge of the officer in command of Camp Robinson, and the Spotted Tail reservation to the officer com-manding at Camp Sheridan. This was deemed necessary in consequence of the pending difficulties, and to preclude the possibility of a disagreement between the military and civil

authorities. The Sioux-Campaign.

The following dispatches were received Sun day evening: CHICAGO, July 23, 1876. To Gen. W. T. Sherman: The following dispatch from Gen. Crook i

transmitted for your information. General Merritt will reach Gen. Crook's camp on Au-gust I with ten companies of cavairy instead of eight as first contemplated. General Terry has moved his depot from north of Powder river to Big Horn or Rosebud, and has notified me of his intention to form a junction with Crock. Lieutenant General. HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOW-

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND LELLOW-STONE EXPENSION, Camp on Goose Creek; Wyoming, July 16, (via Fort, Fetterman, Wyoming, 32.)—General Sheridan, Chicago:— I send in courier to-day to carry in duplicates of my dispatch to General Merritt, for fear the originals may not have reached their des-tination. I send a courier to General Terry tination. I send a courier to General Terry to-night to inform him that i will co-operate with him and where to find me; also giving what information I have in regard to th dians. My intention is to move out after the hostiles as soon as Merritt gets here with the 5th, and shall not probably send in any other courier unless something special should occur requiring me to do so. I am getting auxious about Merritt's ability to reach me soon, as the grass is getting very dry, and the Indians

are liable to burn it any day. Gro. CROOK, Practical Economy.

It is easy to cry "stop thief?" There are none so ready to shout it out as the thieves themselves, when by so doing they conceive that public attention may thereby be diverted from their own depredations and from themselves as the depredators to a suspicion of in-nocent parties. Perhaps this fact has never been so well illustrated as by the recent wholesale charges of theit which have been made by the investigating committees of the ex-Confederate Democrats of the present House against the Republican party. It is not necessary to particularize here any of those charges. The country is full of them, and they have been put forth by ex-rebels who even now have their gripe upon the throat and the purse of the nation with one hand, and are stretch ing forth the other to grasp the sword that they may seize the supreme power by violence. Knowing that these charges are fabricated and published by such men, who have stolen into Congressional seats under the guise of loyalty in order to the more effectually carry out their machinations, it is surprising that any North-ern Republicans should be deceived by their cry of "stop thief!" But there are a tew such, and they should examine the following state-ment prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary Conant, from the books of the Treasury, showing the pro rata loss under the several Administrations from Jackson's to Grant's inclusive by defalcations of public officers. It shows the gross loss or percentage of loss upon the receipts and expenditures combined on each \$1,000.

Administration. Jackson..... Van Buren.... Gross Loss per \$1,000. Harrison and Tyler ... Taylor and Fillmore .. Grant, (first term).

Grant, (second term) ... It should be borne in mind that antecedent bursing officers was less than half the number on duty during the war, and many less than the number since the war. The percentage of loss would naturally increase with the or loss would naturally increase with the number of disbursing agents, as the chance for loss by accident or defalcation is of course greater. On the direct contrary the Repub-lican administrations have, by guarded ap-pointments and continually improved systems in adjusting and promptly settling the money accounts in the Treasury Department, been able to as continuously reduce the property. able to as continuously reduce the pro rata

loss, and almost perfect plans to recover all loss except that caused by accident.

The foregoing statement is brought down to the present time, and, of course, includes all outstanding accounts in course of collection against defaulting officers and their bondsmen, considerable portions of which will no doubt be realized, still further reducing the rate of loss by the Republicans. Let the rebels shout

A Man Shot Four Times.

known.

CINCINNATI, July 24 .- At Warsaw, Ky., ast night Rube Spencer was shot four times by John Holton, and the latter was cut by Spencer in the side, face, neck and breast. Spencer cannot live and Holton's recovery is doubtful. The cause of the quarrel is un-

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The journeyme

vessel riggers struck to-day against the proposed reduction of wages from \$3,50 to \$3 per day, and nearly all the shops along the wharves

A CLOUD-BURST.

AND A CAMP OF ITALIANS LOST FREIGHT TRAIN'S FATAL PLUNGE

THREE MEN BURIED IN THE RUINS

SHOT FOUR TIMES

OF THE TURKISH WAR

TURKEY.

Heavy Losses at Isvor. MANCHESTER, July 24 .-- The Guardian has a special dispatch from its special correspondent at Kalafata, a walled town on the Danube, nearly opposite Widdin, dated Saturday, saying: "I have just returned from Isyor. The Turks are unable to take the offensive until reinforced, but they have a sufficient number of troops to hold their positions and repulse the Servian attacks. The total Turkish losses for the past ten days are 300 killed and 560 wounded. The Servians lost fully 2,500, with

THE PORTE'S FORCES ROUTED. BELGRADE, July 24.—An official dispatch says the Turks attacked on the 21st instant a Servian redoubt at Little Zwardick, which commands the Turkish bank of the Drina and renders communication difficult between Belina and Great Zwardick. They were repulsed. The Turks were also routed on the 22d instant on the Timok river, near Rayit-nitya.

TALK OF AN ARMISTICE. London, July 25.—The Standard's Bel-grade dispatch says nothing can be more striking than the determined attitude of the population here and at Vienna in consequence of the Austrian remonstrances. The Prince of Montenegro has released all the South Dal-

matians who joined his array.

A Vienna dispatch, dated Monday evening, says it is rumored that General Schernayeff in an interview with Prince Milan mentioned the advisability of an armistice. An Alexandria advasability of an armistice. An Alexandria dispatch says 2,000 troops started for Salonica on Sunday, and 1,200 on Monday.

A Parat-Jin special says: Gen. Tchernayeff returned to the front on Sunday afternoon.

The Beigrade correspondent of the Nors asserts that the Servians are not losing ground. Their delay is no sign of weakness. The Servians are gaining recruits faster than the

vians are gaining recruits faster than the The Petersburg Golos (Ministerial organ) appects that a conference of the Powers, which as determined upon at Reichstadt, will be held shortly. The Standard's Vienna dispatch says: The Hungarian authorities have embargoed the Krupp guns and the munitions for them which

were en route to Roumania. ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA. Pauls, July 24.—The Figure publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, which says that the atrocties in Bulgaria continue, and that numerous Pashi Bazaaks are arriving in that

country from Asia. The Sultan's health is INFRINGEMENT OF NEUTRALITY. London, July 25.—The Telegraph's Vienna special says: "It is asserted that Austria has demanded immediate satisfaction because of

infringements of neutrality by a Turkish man WRESTLING MATCH.

Bauer Beaten After a Sharp Struggle. Baltimore, July 34 .- The contest between Threbaud Bauer, the Frenchman, and Wm. Miller, an Englishman, for the championship and \$1,000, came off to-night at Ford's operahouse, before an audience estimated at 3,000 persons. Both men were in excellent condition. The first round was finished by Bauer throwing Miller; time, 58 minutes. The second round was called at 9.45 p. m. Miller seized Bauer by the neck and, after a struggle of four minutes, forced him to the floor, gaining the round. The third and last round was called at 10 o'clock. Miller, after several feints, again grasped Bauer by the neck, and after a figure at provise of four term minutes are after a fierce struggie of fourteen minutes suc-ceeded in landing Bauer on the floor and win-ning the match. Bauer was the favorite at

the commencement of the wrestle. A FATAL CLOUD-BURST.

Thirteen Chinamen Lost in the Doluge. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 .- A dispatch from Eureka says about 9 o'clock last night a cloud burst on Diamond Range mountains, thirteen miles east of here, which resulted in the death of thirteen Chinese wood choppers and probably a large number of Italians camped in the canon getting out timber. The Italians were camped a short distance above, and as no trace can be found of them, it is feared they all

perished. Five More Watery Graves.

CINCINNATI, July 24 .- A special from St. seph, Mo., gives the following: James Cross, with a party of five girls, was boating on the lake near the city, yesterday, (Sunday,) when one of the girls, reaching to get a water lily, tipped the boat over. Before assistance could reach them the whole party, except Cross, was drowned. Their ages ranged from seven to sixteen. They were all Germans. Their names were Miss Julia Yetter, Miss Kratts, Miss Seitz, Miss Cross and Miss Selmnaer.

Buried Under a Pile of Freight Cars. GREEN RIVER, WYOMING, July 24 .- A freight train bound East that left here at 13 o'clock to-day run into a wash-out one mile east of the Point of Rocks and killed Michael McQuinn, engineer; Wm. Leab, fireman, and a machinist from here named J. Plunket that was on the engine. The men are under the engine, and fourteen or fifteen freight cars are piled on top of the engine.

Funeral of Those Lost in the Bay. NEW YORK, July 24 .- The funerals of Commodore and Mrs. Gurner and Frost Thorne, victims of the Mohawk disaster, took place this afternoon from the Garner mansion, at New Brighton, Staten Island. There was a large attendance of friends and members of

Flood in Louisiana.

yachting clubs present. The remains of de-ceased were interred in Greenwood cemetery.

SEREVEPORT, LA., July 25 .- The river has failen two inches at Carolina Bluff. The fall should reach here to morrow. No material damage to crops along the river, but from the raft to Fulton the destruction is very great. The damage to the cotton crop by the late flood in Upper river is estimated at twenty thousand bales.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the nomination of George F. Talbot, to be Solicitor of the Treasury Department, vice Bluford Wilson, resigned, and Edwin S. Whittier, postmaster at Evanston, Wyoming. Thomas J. Brady, of Ind., Second Assistant Postmaster General. Mason Brayman, of Wis., Governor of Idaho Territory, vice Thos. W. Bennett, withdrawn. Wm. C. Spruance, United States attorney for the district of Del-Fulled States attorney for the distance aware. Wm. T. Wright, consul at Santos, Brazil. Thos. B. Shannon, of California, collector of customs for the district of San Francisco. Also, the following postmasters: Jos. S. Dunning, South Norwalk, Conn.; Ezra

S. Dunning, South Norwalk, Conn.; Ezra Sprague, New Haven, Conn.; Benj. Owar, Iowa City, Iowa.

Naval promotions—Lieutenaut Commanders Louis Kempff, S. W. Nichols, F. J. Higginson and George W. Sumner to be commanders.

Masters N. J. Patch, Thomas S. Phelps, Kark Robrer, John A. Nickels and Clinton B. Cortes. Rohrer, John A. Nickels and Clinton R. Cortes Rohrer, John A. Nickels and Clinton R. Cortes to be lieutenant commanders. Ensigns F. H. Le Favor, Chas. A. Foster, Wm. E. Sewell, Henry McCrea and James M. Wight to be masters. Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore to be a passed assistant engineer. Commo-dore John W. Livingston, now on the retired list, to be a rear admiral on the retired list. list, to be a rear adminst on the retired list.

Army—Also, the following for appointment by
transfer to the Seventh cavalry: Second L'eutenants Wm. W. Robirson, jr., Daniel C. Pearson, Chas. B. Schofield, Geo. F. Chase, John
W. Wilkenson, Ezra B. Fuller, Geo. O. Eaton,
Edwin P. Nordrus, John C. Gresham, Hugh L.
Scott, L. S. McCormick and Albert J. Russell,